

# GCE Examinations

## Mechanics

### Module M2

Advanced Subsidiary / Advanced Level

Paper D

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

#### *Instructions and Information*

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Candidates may use any calculator except those with a facility for symbolic algebra and/or calculus.

Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions.

Mathematical and statistical formulae and tables are available.

This paper has 7 questions.

When a numerical value of  $g$  is required, use  $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ .

#### *Advice to Candidates*

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You must show sufficient working to make your methods clear to an examiner. Answers without working will gain no credit.



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1. A particle  $P$  moves such that at time  $t$  seconds its position vector,  $\mathbf{r}$  metres, relative to a fixed origin  $O$  is given by

$$\mathbf{r} = \left(\frac{3}{2}t^2 - 3t\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{1}{3}t^3 - kt\right)\mathbf{j},$$

where  $k$  is a constant and  $\mathbf{i}$  and  $\mathbf{j}$  are perpendicular horizontal unit vectors.

- (a) Find an expression for the velocity of  $P$  at time  $t$ . **(3 marks)**
- (b) Given that  $P$  comes to rest instantaneously, find the value of  $k$ . **(3 marks)**
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2. Two smooth spheres  $P$  and  $Q$  of equal radius and of mass  $2m$  and  $5m$  respectively, are moving towards each other along a horizontal straight line when they collide. After the collision,  $P$  and  $Q$  travel in opposite directions with speeds of  $3 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  and  $4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  respectively.

Given that the coefficient of restitution between the two particles is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , find the speeds of  $P$  and  $Q$  before the collision.

**(6 marks)**

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3. A car of mass  $1200 \text{ kg}$  experiences a resistance to motion,  $R$  newtons, which is proportional to its speed,  $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . When the power output of the car engine is  $90 \text{ kW}$  and the car is travelling along a horizontal road, its maximum speed is  $50 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ .

- (a) Show that  $R = 36v$ . **(4 marks)**

The car ascends a hill inclined at an angle  $\theta$  to the horizontal where  $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{14}$ .

- (b) Find, correct to 3 significant figures, the maximum speed of the car up the hill assuming that the power output of the engine is unchanged.

**(6 marks)**

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4.

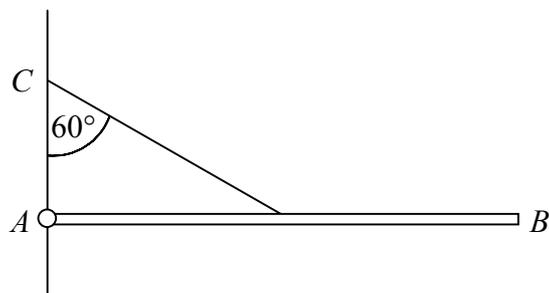


Fig. 1

Figure 1 shows a uniform rod  $AB$  of mass  $2\text{ kg}$  and length  $2a$ . The end  $A$  is attached by a smooth hinge to a fixed point on a vertical wall so that the rod can rotate freely in a vertical plane. A mass of  $6\text{ kg}$  is placed at  $B$  and the rod is held in a horizontal position by a light string joining the midpoint of the rod to a point  $C$  on the wall, vertically above  $A$ . The string is inclined at an angle of  $60^\circ$  to the wall.

- (a) Show that the tension in the string is  $28g$ . **(4 marks)**
- (b) Find the magnitude and direction of the force exerted by the hinge on the rod, giving your answers correct to 3 significant figures. **(8 marks)**
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5. A particle  $P$  moves in a straight line with an acceleration of  $(6t - 10)\text{ ms}^{-2}$  at time  $t$  seconds. Initially  $P$  is at  $O$ , a fixed point on the line, and has velocity  $3\text{ ms}^{-1}$ .

- (a) Find the values of  $t$  for which the velocity of  $P$  is zero. **(6 marks)**
- (b) Show that, during the first two seconds,  $P$  travels a distance of  $6\frac{26}{27}\text{ m}$ . **(7 marks)**
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*Turn over*

6.

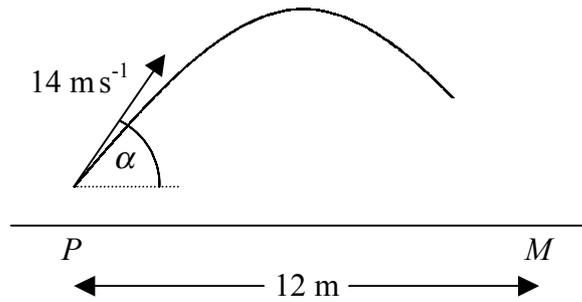


Fig. 2

A football player strikes a ball giving it an initial speed of  $14 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  at an angle  $\alpha$  to the horizontal as shown in Figure 2. At the instant he strikes the ball it is  $0.6 \text{ m}$  vertically above the point  $P$  on the ground. The trajectory of the ball is in a vertical plane containing  $P$  and  $M$ , the middle of the goal-line. The distance between  $P$  and  $M$  is  $12 \text{ m}$  and the ground is horizontal.

Given that the ball passes over the point  $M$  without bouncing,

(a) find, to the nearest degree, the minimum value of  $\alpha$ . **(8 marks)**

Given that the crossbar of the goal is  $2.4 \text{ m}$  above  $M$  and that  $\tan \alpha = \frac{4}{3}$ ,

(b) show that the ball passes  $4.2 \text{ m}$  vertically above the crossbar. **(6 marks)**

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7.

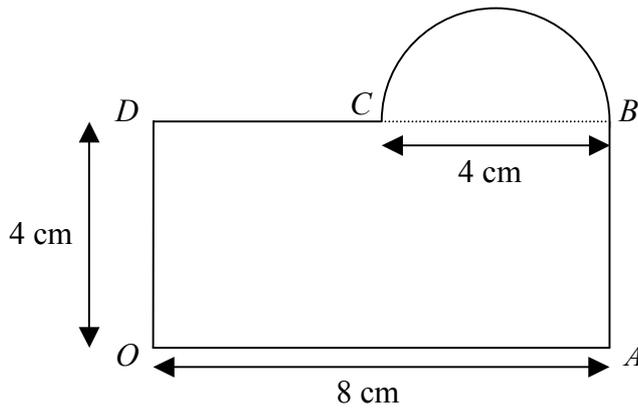


Fig. 3

Figure 3 shows a hotel ‘key’ consisting of a rectangle  $OABD$ , where  $OA = 8$  cm and  $OD = 4$  cm, joined to a semicircle whose diameter  $BC$  is 4 cm long. The thickness of the key is negligible and the same material is used throughout.

The key is modelled as a uniform lamina.

Using this model,

(a) find, correct to 3 significant figures, the distance of the centre of mass from

(i)  $OD$ ,

(ii)  $OA$ .

**(10 marks)**

A small circular hole of negligible diameter is made at the mid-point of  $BC$  so that the key can be hung on a smooth peg. When the key is freely suspended from the peg,

(b) find, correct to 3 significant figures, the acute angle made by  $OA$  with the vertical.

**(4 marks)**

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**END**